SI. No	Year	Roads		Bridges	
		No. Sanctioned (Rs. crore)		No.	Sanctioned (Rs. crore)
1.	1999-2000	3652	199.54	26	30.45
2.	2000-2001	600	282.60		
3.	2001-2002				
	TOTAL :	4252	482.14	26	30.45

(c) and (d) NAB ARD has reported that it has not been providing loans for construction of metallic line roads out of R1DF. However, loans have been provided basically for black topping of existing water bound macadam roads.

(e) NABARD has reported that it has sanctioned loans for 4776 rural roads and 3778 rural bridges to Gujarat State Government under different tranches of RIDF. The projects sanctioned under RIDF are under various stages of implementation by the State Government.

Credit deposit ratio of **banks in Kerala**

4704. SHRIN. K. PREMA CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

what is the present credit deposit ratio of the commercial and nationalized banks in Kerala;

whether Government are aware that the Credit Deposit Ratio shows a backward trend when compared to the national average for the last few years; and

whether Government interest to issue any specific directives to the commercial banks to increase the CD Ratio, compared to the national average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANDRAQ VITHOBA ADSUL): (a) The Credit Deposit Ratio of all scheduled commercial banks in Kerala as on 31 December, 2002 was 43.11%.

(b) and (c) The reason for low CD ratio in Kerala are the low credit absorption capacity of the productive sectors due to lack of infrastructure development, a high level of remittance from expatriates, limited area available for large scale industries, etc. With an objective of having uniform economic develpment, banks

have been advised to achieve a CD ratio of 60% in respect of their rural and semi urban branches on an all India basis. Also there has been, among others, regular discussion on CD ratio in the SLBC and other meetings under the lead bank schemes such as, BLBC meetings and DLRC meetings to improve the CD ratio in the State as a whole.

Seizure of hotel property in Nasik

4705. PROF. M. SANKARALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

whether in November 2002 there was a report that State Bank of India has seized and sealed a hotel property in Nasik to recover its NPAs, if so, what are the details thereof;

whether Government are considering the same yardstick to retrieve huge NPAs;

what is the current NPAs scenario; and

the plans chalked out by Government to retrieve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANDRAO VTTHOBA ADSUL): (a) Yes Sir, State Bank of India had seized a hotel property, on 9-11-2002, in the name of M/s Soni Tourism Pvt. Ltd. located at Nasik against the loan amount of Rs. 11.75 crores including interest. In response to Writ filed by the Company in High Court, possession was restored to company on the condition that the Company makes a down payment of Rs. 20 lacs to the Bank and balance amount by instalments of Rs. 5 lacs each month.

(b) and (d) Enactment of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforecement of Security Interest Act, 2002 has enabled/empowered the banks to realise their dues, by enforcement of securities in cases of default.

To cover all NPAs irrespective of the nature of business, other various steps like the implementation of recovery policy by banks, filing of suits with civil courts, filing cases with Debts Recovery Tribunals, compromise settlement through Settlement Advisory Committees, Lok Adalats and monitoring and follow-up of NPAs at various level are being taken.

(c) Scheduled commercial banks are having Gross NPAs of Rs. 70904 crores and Net NPAs of Rs. 35546 crores for the year ending March, 2002.